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The Canadian INDIA TIMES

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(The National Voice of Indo-Canadians)

Established in 1967

Canadian TV Companies Respond to India Times

Ottawa, February 28 In view of the rapidly deteriorating image of the people of Indian origin in Canada, the Canadian India Times wrote to the presidents of all the three TV companies in Canada requesting them to help improve the image of our group by producing special programs on the group.

The samallest and the youngest of the companies, Global Television Network asked its Creative Director Wayne R.Currie to reply. In his short reply he stated that "At the present time, we have no plans to expand our multicultural programming activities." Also, it has been promised to keep our "letter on file for possible future consideration", whatever that may mean.

The response from CTV Television Network Ltd was a little defensive. It stated:"I cannot recall that CTV has ever produced a program that is detrimental to the Indo-Canadians in our coun-country. We have produced many programs that expose the level of prejudice which exists in Canada today. These programs do not denigrate indiv iduals or groups of people, they attempt to inform and educate. We bring forth issues so that they can be widely understood by all and, in doing so, that understanding can promote change."

The letter pointed out that "we are, as broadcasters, expected to schedule programs that will have broad appeal and will, over the long term, reflect Canada to strengthen and enhance the cultural, social, political and economic fabric of Canada. This is our obligation and we believe that our programs uphold the aims and objectives of the Broadcasting Act, both in spirit and in intent."

After a couple of other general observations, the letter concluded as follows:"May I say how much I appreciate the motives which prompted you to write to me. We do not take our programming responsibilities lightly, and welcome your opinion and your offer of assistance." The letter was signed by the President Murray H.Chercover and a copy of the reply has been sent to Tom Gould, one of the Vice-Presidents.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's reply was signed by the President A.W.Johnson. The letter said;"I can appreciate your concern about the effect of the mass media on public attitudes to Indo-Canadians, and I would like to assure you that the CBC is very much aware of its responsibility for the fair portrayal of different cultural groups.

One of our program policies states, 'the Corporation believes that recognition of the ethnic fact in its programs, by regular and frequent appearances by members of ethnic groups, by the inclusion of subjects in which they are keenly interested, by the systematic examination of prejudice, negative attitudes and even manifestations of hostility towards them, by an honest appreciation of the cultural values they bring to society and by an explanation of their contributions to Canadian life, will reduce the feeling of alienation among these groups'.

Mr.Johnson said he is "not sure how often Indo-Canadians have been represented" in programs such as Identities, Concern, and Access although he mentioned "that the Vancouver East Indian community was one of the first groups to participate in our Access series in 1974."

Well, that is where we stand in our effort to persuade the TV companies to make known to all Canadians the considerable and creditable contributions being made by the people of Indian origin in Canada.

No Difference of Opinion with Mother

Bombay, Feb. 22 (UNI): The Youth Congress leader, Sanjay Gandhi, has denied that there was any difference of opinion between him and his mother, (Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi) concerning the right left controversy.

In an interview to the Bombay weekly Blitz. Mr. Gandhi said: "I believe in anything that will help the poor. Just using words such as right and left has no meaning. This is a point on which there is no difference of opinion between me and my mother."

Question: The sudden and hectic pace of your political activity has set tongues wagging on what your critics call the beginning of a "dynastic succession". Would you care to comment?

Mr. Gandhi: In a democracy such things don't arise. Mr. Gandhi has been touring different parts of the country and has been addressing largely attended public meetings.

Opinion seemed to have gathered in the capital in favour of nominating Mr. Gandhi for the presidentship of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee, a party position. DPCC is the regional unit of the All-India Congress Committee.

Indo-Canadian Nuclear Talks in New Delhi

By Bharat P. Mathur

OTTAWA, February 29

A Canadian Government delegation led by Ivan Head, Foreign Policy Adviser to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, and including Michel Dupuy, Assistant Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, left for New Delhi yesterday for talks with senior officials of the Government of India on the resumption of nuclear cooperation between the two countries.

The forthcoming meetings will probably be the last of the series of on-going negotiations on the subject that began in Ottawa with high-level deliberations between the two Governments a couple of months after the suspension of nuclear supplies to India by Canada, following India's explosion of an atomic device in May 1974. Canada announced a revised nuclear policy in December the same year imposing stricter safeguards.

Thereafter, Mr. Head visited India in January 1975 and, on return to Canada, presented to the Federal Cabinet what came to be known as a compromise formula. Subsequently, there were technical discussions first in Bombay and then in Ottawa.

It is learnt that all technical differences have since been ironed out and only a political decision now remains to be taken on what may be in the nature of a mutually beneficial solution.

Cutback in U.S. Aid

Washington, March 1. Besides postponing a plan to resume economic aid to India, the Ford Administration has quietly but firmly turned its back on other cooperation until Prime Minister Indira Gandhi becomes openly friendlier toward the United States.

The Administration has decided not to renew a contract under which a U.S. space satellete has provided educational television to 2,400 Indian villages. It has also acted cooly toward efforts to increase U.S. private investment in India.

And it has snubbed the Indian Ambassador in Washington, T.N. Kaul, who for the past year has had virtually no direct access to President Gerald Ford or Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Word of these moves became available last week from Americans and Indians who have been close to them. The moves were attributed largely to continuing U.S. displeasure-confirmed by Administration officials-with a speech by Mrs. Gandhi early last month.

In what was generally interpreted as a reference to the United States and its Central Intelligence Agency, she spoke of the "gravest danger of outside interference in India." She said that "some powers which tasted success in their destabilization game in Chile nurtured similar designs against India."

In interviews in Washington last week, U.S. officials recalled that a State Department officer had stated at the time:

"As for CIA activities these days in India, she knows there is nothing going on, or if she doesn't know, she should."

As far as could be learned, little Washington attention has been paid to a statement in Parliament a few days later in which the Prime Minister said:

"We may not agree with the United States on everything, but it is a dynamic nation and Society which constantly throws up new ideas all the time. I congratulate them on their bi-centenary." (New York Times)

Urban Land Ceilings in Force

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976, as passed by both the Houses of Parliament, has received the assent of the President.

The Act, published in the Gazette Extraordinary comes into force immediately in the Union Territories and the 11 States of Andhra Pradesh , Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The Act seeks mainly to:

1. Impose a ceiling on holding of vacant land by persons in the urban agglomerations falling within these states as specified in Schedule I to the Act and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh;
2. Regulate the transfer of urban property within the urban agglomerations specified above; and
3. Restrict the plinth area of dwelling units to be constructed to 300 sq. metres in A and B categories and to 500 sq. metres in C and D categories of the urban agglomerations specified above.

By a separate notification in the Gazette Extraordinary, the Central Government has appointed completent authorities to perform the different functions under the Act in the union territories of Delhi and Chandigarh and also the contonment areas in Delhi and in the 11 states to which the Act applies in the first instance.

Rs. 880 Million for Electronics

Bombay, Feb. 29 (UNI): Atomic Energy Commission Chairman H. N. Sethna foresees "exciting developments" in electronics in the next 25 years.

Inaugurating the annual convention of the Insititute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers here, Dr. Sethna said Government had planned to spend Rs 880 million on research and development in electronics and telecommunications in the 5th Five Year Plan.

New Editor of UNI

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): U. R. Kalkur, News Editor of the United News of India, assumed charge as its acting Chief Administrator and acting Editor.

He took charge from G. G. Mirchandani, General Manager, who has proceeded on long leave.

Mr. Kalkur has been in news agency journalism for about 20 years. He has been manager of the agency's metropolitan offices at Bombay and Calcutta as well.

Nuclear Power Capacity Grows

New Delhi, Feb. 27 (UNI): The Indian nuclear capacity is expected to double every five years in the near future, according to Atomic Energy Commission Chairman H. N. Sethna.

Addressing a gathering at a college here Dr. Sethna said out of the total nuclear installed capacity by the end of the present century, a substantial percentage might be from fast breeder reactors and the rest from heavy water reactors.

In the first stage of the nuclear power programme, natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated and cooled reactors of the Candu-type were being set up. It was proposed to initiate development efforts on the thorium breeder reactors during the second stage so that thorium breeders would be a reality in the third stage, he said.

In the third stage there may be three main types of reactors simultaneously in operation — natural uranium fuelled heavy water reactors, plutonium-fuelled fast breeders, and breeders using the thorium cycle.

The first Candu reactor in Rajasthan had 20 per cent indigenous content, the Kalpakkam unit 80 per cent and the next station at Narora would be an almost wholly indigenous effort from design to fabrication and construction.

He said one of the examples of successful technology transfer of the distinctive technological competence developed by the atomic energy program was the transfer of know-how for a wide range of high vacuum equipment to a large industrial undertaking in India.

The know-how for high efficiency filters, a large number of electronic instruments, laser photocoagulator and gas chromatographic equipment developed by the department had also been transferred to the industry, Dr. Sethna said.

Four zonal radiation medicine centres, more than 100 small centres in the medical colleges, and a large radio-pharmaceuticals production unit were proposed to be set up. A double-headed cancer teletherapy unit, "Janus", is now being manufactured indigenously, he said.

Mohanlal Sukhadia has taken over as Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Picture shows him [with cap] being greeted by A. Sambasiva Rao [with specs], Chief Justice of A. P. High Court while outgoing acting Governor S. Obul Reddi looks on.

Probe against Self Ordered

Gandhinagar, Gujarat, Feb. 22 (UNI): The Chief Minister of Gujarat, Babubhai Patel told the Legislative Assembly during the question hour that if the Vigilance Commission found substance in the allegation that irregularities were committed in the construction of the Capital project here, a fuller inquiry would be held by a judge of the High Court.

Earlier, the Home Minister, Popatlal Vyas said the Vigilance Commission inquiry was limited to allegations against the then Public Works Department Minister, who happened to be Mr. Patel himself.

The Chief Minister intervened to make known the Government's intention to hold a judicial inquiry when some Congress members expressed fears that Vigilance Commission inquiry might not be impartial.

Mr. Popatlal informed the House that as many as 888 persons were arrested in Gujarat till October last year for publicly reading clandestine literature violating the emergency regulations.

In a written reply to a question by Narinh Makwana of the Congress party during question hour Mr. Vyas said cases were lodged against 872 of the arrested persons. Of them 515 were convicted.

Mr. Vyas informed the Assembly the 420 persons were detained in the state under the Maintenance of Internal Security Act since the proclamation of emergency.

He said of the detained persons under MISA 196 had been released and 224 were still under detention.

Drug to Cure Mental Disorder

Calcutta, Feb. 23 (UNI): An Ayurvedic drug, developed and synthesised at the Regional Research Institute (Ayurveda) here, can cure "mentally handicapped and help mental rehabilitation," according to institute director G. D. Mukherjee.

The drug, a phytoproduct from "marselia quadrifolia" originally invented by noted scientist Dr. (Mrs) Asima Chaterji of the Calcutta University was given extensive trial at the institute and other centres of the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy during the last decade.

Dr. Mukherjee said "marselia quadrifolia" along with "acoral calamus" in equal proportion had enriched the drug in controlling mental disorder and "can be considered a brain tonic."

Algeria Offers Crude

New Delhi (UNI): Algeria has offered liquified gas and crude to India, the visiting Algerian Foreign Minister, Layachi Yaker said here.

Addressing a news conference after signing his country's first trade agreement with India, Mr. Yaker said he discussed the possibility of exporting crude and LPG to India.

The Indian Commerce Minister, Professor D. P. Chattopadhyaya who signed the agreement on behalf of India said it would lay a foundation for a very fruitful future economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Bangla Held Responsible

New Delhi, Feb. 29 (UNI): India has warned Bangladesh that the responsibility for any failure to reach agreement on sharing the Ganges waters "must rest with that country."

An official sokesman here described as "totally unacceptable and wholly unjustifiable" the Dacca demand that further talks on sharing of Ganges waters could be held only if India stopped the withdrawal of ater at Frarkka during the lean months of mid-March to Mid-May.

Wrong Use of Prepositions

New Delhi, Feb. 29 (UNI): Students in India who had joined college fresh from school could not use properly and correctly prepositions like "to", "in", "with", "on" and "upon", a study has revealed.

The study has suggested that pupils should be given sufficient practice in using prepositions and it was advisable to give intensive drills in different structures where confusion prevailed.

Qaiser Zoha Alam of the Ranchi college in Madhya Pradesh in a "linguametric" study on "the preposition and the undergraduate", has said that since the errors reported in the study were committed by college students who have, in theory at least, received instruction on these items, a re-teaching might prove effective. Teachers should bear in mind the pupils particular deficiencies and requirements and a drill would definitely help a great deal in such cases.

Lanka Accord

New Delhi, (UNI): A substantial increase in Sri Lanka's Export to India was among the various aspects of Indo-Sri Lanka cooperation that came up for consideration at the two-day meeting of the Indo-Sri Lanka Joint Commission which began here.

Woman of the Year: Mrs. Gandhi

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: Mrs. Indira Gandhi has been adjudged "the most outstanding Indian of the Year" by an opinion poll conducted by the Illustrated Weekly of India. Readers of the Weekly were invited to vote for the most outstanding Indian of the year 1975.

Among the reasons cited by her admirers in support of their choice were: she exhibited her worth and virtues by saving the country's democracy; because of her bold steps like declaration of the Emergency and the 20-point Program that India has emerged more powerful than ever before; she performed a miracle in cleansing the Augean stables of the dirty, corrupted India life; she saved the country from going the way of Chile and Bangladesh; her courageous and bold leadership to save India from right reactionaries and imperialists has added more diamonds to her crown; she is proud, gracious, able and cold-blooded and she is not only a politician but the greatest woman of the world.

Jayaprakash Narayan, the Sarvodaya leader, who was an easy winner last year dropped to second place in 1975.

His supporters say that "when the masses looked for light and when most others preferred to maintain silence, it was JP, at the age of 72 and in poor health, who challenged the Government about its right to represent the masses." One reader pronounced him "The Second Gandhi of India."

Buffaloes for Vietnam

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The Indian Government has gifted 101 murrah buffaloes to North Viet Nam as a gesture of "the abiding interest of the people of India in the people of Viet Nam" in their struggle for reconstruction.

The gift from the Indian Red Cross Society to its counterpart in North Viet Nam valued at about half a million rupees would augument that country's milk revolution.

The murrah breed of buffaloes is the finest strain of buffalo in the world with a high milk yield containing top quality fat and nutritional content. The Indian herd would be used for cross-breeding with Vietnamese buffaloes to strengthen the peace time all-out effort for increasing food and nutrition for the people of the war scarred country.

This is the first gift of its kind from the Indian Red Cross Society to any nation. The Indian buffaloes will be kept in the Ninh Binh area in the northern part of North Viet Nam. The area has been selected after studying the agro-climatic conditions which are very near to those of Hissar in Haryana from where the buffaloes have been selected.

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In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA for only less than two months. We expect to publish several articles and news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

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Gujarat Ministry in Trouble

Ahmedabad, Feb. 22 (UNI): The Kisan Mazdoor Lok Paksha, a middle class peasant party formed by erstwhile ruling Congress Chief Minister of Gujarat, Chimanbhai Patel 19 months ago, dissolved itself leaving the eight month old five party Janata Front Ministry in the state in minority.

The Front came to power with the support of KMLP.

The dissolution of KMLP came as a culmination to over a months' suspense of the crucial issue of extension of its support to the Janata Front when the party President, Chimanbhai Patel announced this decision with the remark that the Gujarat Ministry has been reduced to minority with the "automatic withdrawal" of KMLP support to the Front.

Suspension of Karunanidhi Urged

Madras, Feb. 22 (UNI): The former Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam minister, S. Ramachandran, demanded the suspension of M. Karunanidhi from the party presidentship during the pendency of inquiry by the Sarkaria Commission.

Mr. Ramachandran told a news conference that Mr. Karunanidhi who was the Chief Minister of the dismissed DMK Government in Tamil Nadu and other former ministers now arraigned before the inquiry commission should not be allowed to take part in party activities to "save the party from disintegration."

Mr. Ramachandran said that it was a normal practice in the DMK to suspend any member facing inquiry on corruption charges.

Press Asked to have Rural Bias

New Delhi, Feb. 27 (UNI): President Fakruddin Ali Ahmed has asked the Indian press to acquire a rural bias with a shift in emphasis towards economic and scientific development.

Presenting national awards for excellence in printing and designing here, he said the growth of the Indian press, particularly the language press, was indeed a very encouraging sign.

But, he added, newspaper circulation figures were pitifully low. These newspapers had "yet to make an impact on the Indian rural life. Newspapers are mostly confined to urban areas. Powerful media like newspapers can generate a new awareness among the people and make them play an active role in transforming society."

English and Indian language dailies were among 44 award categories. The number of recipients this year - 166 - is the highest since the awards were instituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1955.

Steel Export Worth Rs.2'500 Million

Bombay, Feb. 27 (UNI): India will export this year steel worth Rs. 2,500 million following increased production.

Disclosing this at a meeting of steel traders here, Steel Authority of India Ltd., Chairman M. A. Wadud Khan said a sudden spurt in steel production had been recorded since the proclamation of emergency. Steel production is likely to increase by over one million tonnes in the current year and by another one million tonnes in the next year.

Mr. Khan said India had imported steel worth Rs. 2,000 million two years ago.

Women and Cervix Cancer

Calcutta, Feb. 26(UNI): Women, giving birth to too many children are prone to cancer of the cervix, a lower part of uterus, according to a noted obstetrician and gynaecologist attached to the Calcutta Medical College.

Early marriage and "frequent sexual habit" with completion of family in a comparatively younger age are the causes of preponderance of cancer in the cervix, the obstetrician Dr. N.N. Roy Chowdhury has said.

Women with six children were twice more likely to suffer from cancer in the cervix than women having a single child, the obstetrician said in a study, recently made in the Eden Hospital here. The study revealed that 90 per cent of women suffering from cervix cancer were married.

Another Frigate Built

Bombay, Feb. 28 (UNI): The third Indian-built frigate, INS "Udaygiri", was commissioned into the navy here by Defence Minister Bansi Lal.

Fitted with the most sophisticated Sonar, radar and radio communication equipment, the ship is fully airconditioned. It is the third Leander Class frigate made in the country, the first two being INS "Nilgiri" and INS "Himgiri". Another three ships will be built by early 1980.

Indo-Jordan Agreement

New Delhi, Feb. 27 (UNI): India and Jordan have signed a five-year cultural agreement, envisaging mutual cooperation in the fields of art and culture, education, science and technology, public health, mass media, sports and games and journalism.

The agreement, signed here by Jordanian Education Minister and the Indian Ambassador to Jordan, S. K. Singh, also provides for reciprocal visits of professors and experts and exchange of material in the field of culture, science and education.

Thickest Coal Seam

Ranchi, Madhya Pradesh, Feb. 29 (UNI): The World's thickest coal seam has been located at Jhingjida in Singrauli coalfields of the Central Coalfields Limited in Madhya Pradesh, according to C.C.L. Managing Director B.L. Wadhera.

He said with the 152 metre thick seam, India had pushed back Manchuria having a 139 metre thick seam to the second place, while another seam of 134-metre thickness at the same Jhingjida colliery came the third.

The Congress President D. K. Borooah being greeted by Zial Sing, Punjab Chief Minister as he arrived at the AICC Session in Chandigarh

Dowry Down the Drain?

Employees Prohibited

New Delhi, Feb. 26 (UNI): The Union Government prohibited its employees from giving or taking of dowry. Those who violate the ban will be liable to disciplinary action.

An announcement from the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms said Government had taken the step after careful consideration of the recommendation of the Committee on the Status of Women in India that taking or giving of dowry should be declared as being against the Government servants' conduct rules.

The new rule says: "No Government servant shall give or take or abet the giving or taking of dowry or demand directly or indirectly from the parents or guardian of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be, any dowry".

The announcement added, "Any violation of the provisions of the new rules will be a good and sufficient cause for taking disciplinary action against Government servants."

The Government decision is a major step in the direction of eradication of this evil practice. Some State Governments have already issued similar orders.

Engineer Arrested

Patna, Feb. 29 (UNI): A Government engineer has been arrested on a charge of giving dowry of Rs. 25,000 in the marriage of his daughter. The bridegroom's father has also been arrested.

Meanwhile, the Bihar Government has decided to open a special cell in the criminal investigation department for the effective supervision of cases instituted under the Anti-Dowry Act.

In Delhi a Congress Member of Parliament, Vayalar Ravi, at a symposium advocated for love marriage to fight the evil of dowry.

Bill in Punjab

Chandigarh, Feb. 28 (UNI): The Punjab assembly has passed a bill providing for deterrent punishment for giving, accepting for demanding dowry.

Display of presents at the time of marriage in the form of ornaments, cash, clothes or other articles have also been made a congnisable offence under the Dowry Prohibition (Punjab) Bill, 1976.

Hostesses in City Buses

New Delhi, Feb. 26 (UNI): The State owned-Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC), which operates the city bus service, has recruited 200 "bus hostesses" to make bus journeys "comfortable and pleasant."

The hostesses will soon undergo a short training by some of those who train air hostesses for the Indian Airlines.

According to DTC Chairman A.N. Chawla these hostesses will work as conductors and they will be called hostesses to make a "psychological impact" on passengers. The first batch of these hostesses will be put on buses in the next two months.

Moinul Haq Dead

New Delhi, Feb. 26(UNI): Moinul Haq Choudhury, former Union Minister for Industrial Development, died here after a brief illness. He was 54.

Mr. Choudhury, a member of the Lok Sabha from Assam, had been ailing for some time at a Delhi hospital. He leaves behind he wife, four daughters and a son.

Iron Ore for Iran

Bhilai, Feb. 28 (UNI): India has entered into an agreement with Iran to supply 150 million tonnes of iron ore, worth Rs 50,000 million.

Disclosing this to newsmen here Union Steel Minister Chandrajeet Yadav said a joint project known as Kudremukh Iron Ore Company would be launched at Mysore in Karnataka under the Steel Ministry exclusively to produce the required iron ore.

Steel and ore worth Rs 400 million had been exported by Bhilai Steel Plant so far. Besides this, India had received export order for the supply of iron and steel worth Rs. 2160 million from 20 countries, he said.

Gold Production Up

New Delhi, Feb. 29 (UNI): Production of aluminium, copper, zinc, lead and gold recorded a sizeable increase in India during the post emergency period, due to improved industrial relations.

Production of aluminium metal during the period was 97,274 tonnes as against 69,147 tonnes during the January to June 1975, recording an increase of 41 per cent.

Production of aluminium metal during 1975 was 1,66,421 tonnes as against 1,28,913 tonnes in 1974 recording an increase of 30 per cent.

Hoarding Curbed

New Delhi, Feb. 27 (UNI): The Union Government has imposed restrictions on the removal of saleable goods from factories and warehouses to curb pre-budget hoarding.

The restrictions will be in force till the Union Budget is presented in Parliament on March 15, says an official press release.

Goods for export have been exempted from the restrictions which will not also apply to small units exempted from Central Excise Licensing Control, the release added.

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MULTICULTURALISM IN ONTARIO

The recent conference on multiculturalism organised in Ottawa by the federal government reminds one that the provincial government of Ontario is supposed to have had a policy of multiculturalism as well. Apart from having appointed an advisory committee on multiculturalism, whose chairman and members often change, no one knows what the Ontario government has done for multiculturalism. Ontario has one of the largest proportions of non-English, non-French groups in the country; the province has plenty of money amassed through its lottery program - Wintario- with the avowed purpose of spending on culture and recreation programs. Furthermore, since education is a provincial subject there is a great potential to develop multiculturalism programs using the schools. Despite all these, we do not hear about any programs so far developed by the province under this policy.

Naturally one asks: Why? Is the province of opportunity not interested in providing the basis for equality of opportunity through a long range policy of multiculturalism. Is the province going to use the word multiculturalism service just before a provincial election so as to attract the votes of the ethnics? If the province is really interested in paying more than lip service to the policy of multiculturalism, it should develop a well-conceived program for this purpose and implement it with sincerity and vigour.

The ethnics are no simpletons who can be fooled by frequent utterances of the word multiculturalism just before the elections. We do hope the Government of Ontario will realise this and act without further delay in the area of multiculturalism.

Rise in Public Investment

New Delhi, Feb. 29 (UNI): A significant step-up of public investment, selective reliefs to industries hit by recession and continued right monetary and fiscal policies to avert a slideback into inflation are the principal elements of current budget and plan exercises, it is learnt.

The detailed policy framework will emerge only when the Finance Minister, C. Subramaniam, presents the union budget for 1976-77 to the Lok Sabha by the middle of March.

The Planning Commission has completed discussions with central ministries and with almost all states on the plan for 1976-77.

The budget session will start on March 8, according to present indications.

While the plan outlay for next year — third year of the fifth five year plan (1975-79) — is being raised substantially, the order of increase in the central plan is yet to be determined by the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Karunanidhi not for Violence

Madras, Feb. 29 (UNI): The dismissed Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M. Karunanidhi has assured the Central Government that his D. M. K. (Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam) party will not resort to agitational means to express its protest against the ouster of the ministry.

In a letter to President Fakruddin Ali Ahmed, he said that his party was wedded to non-violence and "believes that any problem could be and should be approached and solved in a parliamentary, legal and democratic manner."

RS. 50 M INDIAN LOAN TO SRI LANKA

New Delhi, Feb. 21(UNI): India and Sri Lanka have signed three agreements for wide-ranging economic and technical collaboration and trade to give a big boost to the island nation's economy.

India will provide it a credit of Rs 50 million ($6.2 million) on easy terms to enable Sri Lanka to buy urgently needed industrial commodities from India.

Letters

Indira Serving India Well

It is surprising that the North American press has reacted with dissaste and concern over Mrs. Gandhi's more controlled society and economy. But none of them who expressed deep concern over the controls has so far come with policy alternatives more appropriate for the complex society in an era of world economic recession.

It appears almost certain that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's present measures have served India well. Recently her considerable firmness has set new standard and values needed in the society. Since New Delhi's larger role in running institutions the huge and slothful bureaucracy has been badly frightened. The soaring inflation which was being engineered partly by strong and powerful business groups in India has now come almost to a grinding halt because of the controls.

Like Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Trudeau, governments of various states are striving one way or other to be an intervening state to cope with world economic situations such as this. Perhaps "guided democracy" as being endeavored by Mrs. Gandhi will soon become a desirable weapon if not mandatory to confront unjust inflation, unemployment and redistribution of wealth from prosperous areas to poorer ones. All demands either of multinationals or of big unions will now be judged with respect to the long term economic goal of the country, as government in New Delhi senses a crisis of confidence in the decision-making power of the economic groups.

Whether Mrs. Gandhi's intervening state will enhance the present pace of economic growth in India is yet to be seen. However, being firm she has certainly gained fair support from people of India concerned with efficiency and progress rather than the theory of free society.

Incidentally, things which were difficult to find prior to the measures are now plentiful in the market at a fair price. Moreover, her massive intervention into the combined social, political and economic affairs have made "people change and institution to change." In ten years' time they may well look the most significant changes she has brought to India.

There is no longer any such thing as absolute freedom. In fact Prime Minister Trudeau's recent series of broadcasts just prior to year's end have clearly indicated that the free market system will not work and that the present government should turn towards a more controlled economy. Sir John A. MacDonald and all of his successors also believed that certain major economic developments were too important to leave to the whims of the market.

B. Basu
Ottawa

Swar Sangam Performance

I read in your paper February 5, 1976 the article entitled 'An evening with Swar Sangam' by Srimati Manjula Parakot.

Having studied music and having reasonable background in it I was amazed to read Smt. Parakot's flippant comments and ignorant observations regarding the last music performance by Swar Sangam. She implies that inspite of Swar Sangam appearing on CITY TV every Sunday they had a large turn out at their live show. Is it not logical that it is precisely because they are so popular on TV that their live shows would be a sellout? She doesn't seem to have a proper perspective to assess public appreciation.

She claims that Raj gave a 'superb' rendering of a song and has a 'romantic' voice and wonders why his singing potential was not tapped earlier by Swar Sangam. Perhaps it is her poor knowledge and taste in music due to which she does not realize that pronounciation of words in a song is very important. It is possible that Smt. Parakot is a non-Hindi speaking person and did not understand what Raj sang. If she did, she would know that Raj's Hindi pronounciation needs considerable improvement before he can sing a Hindi song properly.

Smt. Parakot states that new commer Mridula 'could prove an asset to any musical group'. That evening this singer was totally unimpressive. She has a shrill tone that is incapable of producing any trills or 'murkis' that are an essential part of Indian music. She also goes 'besura' (off key) when attempting 'taar saptak' swaras. She needs at least 5 years of musical training before she can do justice to Indian songs. Right now she cannot prove an asset to Swar Sangam, in which outstanding singers like Venki, Indiraji and Kalpanaji perform.

Smt. Parakot found the dance numbers sizzling. Actually I was disappointed with Swar Sangam in this regard. Previously Swar Sangam always presented classical dances of a high caliber. This time they presented untrained dancers who could not even keep time with the accompanying film songs.

Smt. Parakot concludes that Swar Sangam needs to present more diversified and appealing choice of songs, if they are to live up to their growing popularity. In my opinion this is the only group that has been providing diversified music through their live shows and TV performances. With classifical and semiclassical songs, Bhajans, Ghazals, pop songs and folk music Swar Sangam has been trying to entertain people of all ages and tastes.

I am convinced that the director of Swar Sangam Mr. Chandrasekar has considerable experience and background in music. I hope he does not allow 'besura' and mediocre singers to creep into this praiseworthy group which has been doing great 'seva' to the Indian culture and community in Toronto.

I also hope that Smt. Parakot does not satisfy her urge for writing in this paper by picking on any estimable music group, any cultural society or any charitable organization, with such perspective as she displayed in her article. As an Urdu idiom states, 'neem hakheem khatre jaan' meaning a half baked doctor is fatal for the patient.

Devesh Verma
Toronto

Haryana's Rural Poor

By Jampa Sangya

Chandigarh. Haryana's developmental plans for the year 1976-77 pivot around the welfare of its rural poor.

The Plan allocation for the year is Rs 72.53 crores for irrigation and power Rs. 12.4 crores for agricultural production and Rs. 33.07 crores for education and health; Rs. 12 lakhs allocated for resettling landless agriculturists is three times the expenditure incurred last year. The Rs. 3.06 crores set aside for co-operative schemes to give financial aid to rural artisans are double the amount spent in 1974-75. Rs. 1.50 crores are given to development schemes in drought prone areas as against Rs. 30 Lakhs of the previous year. Rs. 1.80 crores will be available for agricultural credit, as against Rs. 65 Lakhs of 1975-76. Round-the-year employment schemes will cost Rs. 10 Lakhs as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 2 Lakhs in 1974-75. All this outlay will benefit the rural sector directly or indirectly.

The state has launched several social security schemes for the uplift of the scheduled castes, the backward classes and the "vimukt jatis". They include:

A monthly stipend of Rs. 20 to Harijan widows undergoing training tailoring and a sewing machine each on completion of the training; stipends to Harijan students in industrial training institutes and schools as also subsidies to Harijans interested in pig-farming. Subsidised housing schemes will get particular attention.

The State *Harijan Kalyan* Nigam will supplement the official schemes by providing loans to Harijans for dairy-farming leather-work, running tractors, taxis and so on.

Monthly pension of Rs. 25 will be given to 6,800 old destitutes this year; this number will be raised to 7,000 next year. Rs. 6 Lakhs are to be spent in providing developed house sites to landless workers in rural areas. This is six times the amount spent last year. Rs. 40 Lakhs are to be spent assisting the middle and low income groups build houses. Multi-purpose power projects like Beas Units I and II and the Beas Transmission lines will use up Rs. 20.7 crores out of the Rs. 72.53 crores earmarked for irrigation and power. The residual Rs. 51.83 crores will be spent on generation, transmission and distribution of power. Haryana's concentration on building up its irrigation and power potential is aimed at increasing its agricultural production.

As a result, the state's scheme of providing road-link to evey village has suffered a set-back. Launched in 1971, inspite of the slowing down of work in 1972-73, the total length of metalled roads increased from 6,012 Kms. in 1968-69 to 14,250 Kms. in 1974-75, linking 4360 villages out of a total 6700 villages in the state. Another 250 villages are scheduled to be road-linked and 500 roads metalled.

In spite of all this heavy investment on building up its economic infra-structure the state has failed to step up its per capita income. Official figures put it at Rs. 445 in 1970-71, Rs 441 in 1971-72, and a steady Rs. 432 through 1972-73 to 1974-75.

Haryana Govt. aims to achieve zero population growth by 1984 and has, for this purpose, introduced a scheme of incentives and disincentives to its employees.

Ramifications of Immigration Laws

By Biren K. Jha Barrister-at-law & Solicitor Vancouver

Although the Government of Canada preaches sanctimoniously against, and denies vehemently accusations of, racial discrimination in Canadian immigration policy, the inescapable fact is that during the past four years, progressively, immigration laws of Canada have undergone drastic changes with a clear objective of placing a curb on coloured immigrants from Africa and Asia, although ostensibly the restraints operate against immigrants from all countries.

The laws are complex and the regulations labyrinthine. In practical terms the effect of the Canadian Immigration Act and Regulations made thereunder may be summed up as follows:

2. No one in Canada may be gainfully employed unless he is the holder of a work permit issued by the Department of Immigration and Manpower;

2. No one in Canada may be issued a work permit unless he has already been assigned a Social Security Number;

3. No one in Canada may be assigned a Social Security Number unless he is a Canadian citizen or unless he has been granted the status of a "landed immigrant."

4. The status of a "landed immigrant" cannot be granted to anyone who has entered Canada as a visitor, tourist, student or scholar for higher studies.

5. Application for the status of a "landed immigrant" must in the first instance be made by the applicant from his country of birth or origin through the office of the Canadian High Commission or Embassy located in the country of the applicant's birth or origin on a prescribed form of application obtainable from such office of the High Commission or the Embassy as the case may be;

and, finally, (and here is the most diabolical of all the regulations.)

6. No Canadian High Commission or Embassy will entertain an application for the status of a "landed immigrant" to Canada unless the application submits with his application clear proof in writing of an offer of employment from a Canadian corporation or a Canadian citizen registered as an employer with the Department of National Revenue.

There are two exceptions:

1. If the applicant is a professional, i. e. a scientist, doctor, dentist, lawyer, architect, engineer, planner, surveyor, accountant, and the like, and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the High Commission or Embassy, the evidence of his financial independence (ability to live in Canada on his own financial strength for the minimum period of twelve months from the date of his arrival in Canada) which means providing evidence of a bank blanace, **transferred or transferable to Canada**, of at least Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000.00) or approximately Eighty Thousand Rupees (Rs. 80,000.00) then his application may be favourably considered.

A careful study and analysis of the foregoing regulations and directives will show that it is virtually impossible these days for anyone from India or Pakistan to immigrate to Canada.

2. The other avenue open for the prospective immigrant is by way of "sponsorship" of the applicant by a Canadian citizen. The law has been amended and tightened to such an extent that only a relative by blood, either a lineal ascendant (i.e. father, grandfather, mother or grandmother), descendant (children or grandchildren) or collateral (brother or sister) permanently resident in Canada can qualify as a sponsor. "Cousins" and relatives by marriage (other than the spouse) no longer are acceptable.

These ramifications are drawn to the reader's attention in some detail to pinpoint the obstacles in the path of an Indian or Pakistani citizen or a citizen of a country with restrictions on transfer of currency similar to those as in India. Applicants from countries like Hong Kong, for instance, have successfully applied to the Canadian Embassies or the High Commissions in their homeland for the status of a "landed immigrant" under the above-noted exception No. (1). Because Hong Kong has no restriction on the transfer of its currency to another country, this method of satisfying the Canadian Government's regulations has been freely adopted in recent years. The same method has been adopted by the citizens of many other countries which do not have currency control or restrictions. The regulations as they stand now have virtually closed the door of immigration to Canada for the citizens of "Black", "Brown" or "Yellow" countries, most of whom have impregnable restrictions on the transfer of currency.

The only way available for a prospective immigrant, therefore, is to apply through the Canadian Embassy or the High Commission in his country of origin and hope for the best unless, of course, he can take advantage of the two above-noted exceptions.

Sanjay Leads Youth

By Our Correspondent

New Delhi: The sudden emergence of Sanjay Gandhi, son of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in the Indian political arena has given rise to speculations about his future.

His elevation to prominance at a young age, politically speaking, has been at a fast pace. With his dynamism inherited from his parents and grandparents who presided over the destiny of the nation for nearly a century, he has become a force to reckon with. He is described as a man of few words who believes in performance rather than promises.

Sanjay first got involved in active politics in 1971 during the last general elections and campaigned for the congress party. When the congress was returned to power with a thumping majority he left active politics and returned to his factory where he was busy making his Janata (People's) car.

After his graduation at the Doon School, 29 year old Sanjay received technical training at the Rolls Royce Works. On his return to India he launched his Maruti car project in fulfilment of his childhood desire to make his own car.

YOUTH CONGRESS

He joined the Youth Congress in 1975 and was later elected to its National Council. He was the centre of attraction at the youth wing of the AICC session at Chandigarh (Dec. 75- jan 76) where he launched a nationwide drive to enrol new members for the Youth Congress to involve themselves in the implemenation of the 20-point economic program announced by Mrs. indira Gandhi following the declaration in politics.

While the Indian press has been meticulous in covering his activities since then, it restrained itself from any forthright speculation about his political future. Some recent reports said that he is being tipped for the Presidentship of the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee. The foreign press, however, has speculated a dynastic succession in India. For instance the Time magazine referred to him as "the Crown Prince" and the "likely heir to a political dynasty."

In a recent interview he gave to the Blitz, a Bombay Weekly, Sanjay was firm in putting down the fable of a dynastic succession when he said that "in a democracy such things don't arise."

About his ideological leanings - "right-left" controversy - and his reported differences with his mother on certain matters of national policy he said: "I believe in anything that will help the poor. Just using words such as right or left has no meaning. This is a point on which there is no difference of opinion between my mother and me."

Following the Gandhian philosophy he believes in everything swadeshi (Indian) and rejects Western-style clothes and living standard. He loves Indian culture and civilisation and wears only white Indian-style kurta and pyjama

FAITH IN YOUTH

Sanjay has abundant faith in the Indian youth. His progressive policies envisage utilisation of youth power for the economic progress of the country. He found the youth in the country lacking purposeful leadership and decided to give a lead to fill the gap.

The broad outlines of his plan of action for the Youth Congress are: i. to set up block level offices all over the country; ii. to give free service of writing out applications and letters for illiterate people; iii. to involve young doctors to go out and give free medical advice and teach people about hygiene and diet; iv. to involve young lawyers to give free legal advice; v. to teach at least one person a year to read and write; vi. to plant and look after one tree every year; vii to fight against dowry and viii. to promote family planning.

Hundreds of young people have come forward to sign pledges that they would neither give nor take dowry and restrict the number of children by promoting family planning.

POLITICS

In an earlier interview to the Illustrated Weekly of India Sanjay explained the circumstances which brought him into politics thus:

"I first got involved in active politics in 1971. At that time, there was a crisis in the country. A large number of young people came out to help. After the election, things quietened down, the crisis was over and I went back to making my car.

"On June 12, 1975, again, there was a crisis. It was not only a question of Prime Minister but of the country. The way things were moving would have led to chaos in the country. The Opposition wanted just this, even at the cost of the country breaking up. Fortunately, the Emergency saved the situation. The crisis is still not over."

Asked about his future plans he said: "I have no future plans. If I can help to reorganize the Youth Congress, I would like to do it. I have no plans beyond that. This itself is a big task."

Asked whether he was more to the Right than to the left he said: "I am neither a Leftist nor a Rightist. If anything benefits the country, I am for it, be it Left or Right. It reminds me of Gandhiji's words:

'Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will he gain anything by it? Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny. In other words, will it lead to Swaraj for the hungry and spiritually starving millions? Then you will find your doubts and your self melting away.'

With this objective in mind the Youth Congress in Delhi under his leadership launched an "Operation Resettlement" in August 1975. During the last six months about 20,000 residential plots for the Janta, Low and Middle income Groups have been developed and the allotment would be completed by March this year. This would provide accommodation to about 40,000 families or two lakh people of smaller means.

Further 21 new Resettlement Colonies in different parts of Delhi for resettlement of squatters, jhuggi-jhonpuri dwellers have been got developed by the Delhi Development Authority, providing accommodation for about 2.5 lakh people with all basic amenities. About 40,000 head of cattle have been removed from the urban areas of Delhi through the civic authorities. Firm action to eliminate stray dogs has also been taken up.

Banks have been involved in advancing loans for the resettlement of roadside petty traders so that they can own convenient shopping centres, thus providing the urban Delhi a cleaner look.

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Book Review

LIFE'S VAGARIES by Stephen Gill

Published by Vesta Publications, 104 pages, $2.50 Short Stories.

"Life's Vagaries", Stephen Gill's collection of fourteen short stories, was published in 1974. In it, he demonstrates that he's an adept and versatile writer. The stories depict real situations in wich ordinary people react in credible ways. This authenticity adds much to the book's appeal and success.

The stories concern a wide range of subjects: loneliness, frustration, war, disappointment, loyalty, marriage, death and love. The stories' settings are as equally varied: Ottawa, Meerut, Toronto, Adi Ugri, Calgary, the jungles of Bangladesh and other locations. In them, Mr. Gill examines such themes as women's liberation, the difficulty for immigrants to find employment and the general troubles of life. The situations in the stories are quite ordinary; they could happen to anyone at anytime.

For instance, in the story "Aunt Disappears", when Emma pays her traditional New Years visit to Aunt Ruth in the village of Monkview, she finds the house decorated in its usual manner but her aunt is not at home. Hector, her nephew, learns Aunt Ruth is visiting Ted, a man who has spent 20 years behind bars for murdering his wife. Ted is now suffering from stomach cancer and required some care.

In "Determination", an aspiring sculptor married Liza, an incometax office secretary who doesn't believe in women working outside the home after marriage. Within a year, a son arrived. A few months later Liza announces she's pregant again. Being a lowly office clerk, Rejean feels the financial pinch. Liza suggests that he obtain another job. The following day he announces that he has found a position but would not earn any commission for one year. On Liza's birthday, Rejean takes her out to dinner and to an art exhibition. Liza is surprised when she learns that the works in the show were done by her husband in the hours he was spending at his second job.

"Life's Vagaries" encompasses many themes in numerous settings. The stories demonstrate that people in various parts of the world have the same hopes, fears, problems and ambitons. In other words, life is similar throughout the world. Readers who like short stories will be pleasantly entertained by "Life's Vagaries".

Robert Durrell

T.N. Congress Reunited

Madras, Feb 26(UNI): The Congress (Organisation) in Tamil Nadu was formally merged with the Congress in the presence of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi here February 15.

A vast concourse of people gathered at the Marina beach cheered the announcement of the merger by Congress President Dev. Kant Borooah.

Mr. Borooah named G. Karupiah Moopanar, a close associate of the late Mr. Kamaraj, as President of the reunited Tamil Nadu Congress.

He appealed to like-minded people, political and social workers of Tamil Nadu having gaith in national unity, democracy socialism and secularism to join the Congress.

The Prime Minister, who blessed the reunion, said it was the fulfilment of the last wish of Mr. Kamaraj.

Political observers believe that the reunion of the Congress in Tamil Nadu will have its reverberations in some other States too where the Congress (O) has managed to keep itself going even after the 1971 and 1972 elections, which gave a big blow to most non-Congress parties.

Public Enterprises Earn Profit

Bombay, Feb. 21 (UNI): The gross profits earned by 82 Government of India-run companies and 61 state government companies nearly doubled during the year ended March 1974, amounting to Rs 3370 million ($421 million) against Rs 1740 million ($277.5 million) earned in 1972-73, according to a study by the Company Finances division of the Department of statistics published in the November 1975 issue of the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin.

A Non Discriminatory Immigration Policy

By Gyan Nath

[Mr. Nath is a Secondary school teacher, Vice-President of Vancouver Secondary Teachers' Association and a former President of India Club of Vancouver].

As a sovereign nation, we Canadians have an inalienable right to forge our own destiny and greatness in the world with policies that we, and the generations that follow us, can justly be proud of. At the same time, we must take care that we continue to be esteemed members of the community of nations. The Special Joint Committee on Immigration Policy of the House and Senate, chaired by Senator Maurice Riel and the Honorable Martin O'Connell, has laid down the cornerstone of future immigration policy by its unanimous recommendation that "immigration policy continue to be fair and nondiscriminatory on the basis of race, creed, nationality, ethnic origin and sex, and that this principle be formally set out in the new act."

After a careful analysis of demographic and economic arguments, the committee came to its central conclusion that Canada needs immigrants. To maintain a stable population throughout the next century, it would be necessary to have a gross rate of immigration of 150,000 immigrants a year. The committee recommended a minimum figure of 100,000 immigrants a year as long as the present birth rate prevails.

That we need immigrants, to the tune of at least 100,000 a year, raises two questions with important ramifications, some of which have been succinctly dealt with by the Riel and O'Connell report and others of which have either been touched upon lightly or left out completely. Where then, are immigrants going to come from in the most equitable way? What policies are necessary to ensure their welfare and systematic integration into the "vibrant multicultural mosaic"? Are we accepting them to promote our national interests? The purpose of this paper is to highlight some of the important concerns from the perspective of immigrants and to suggest some constructive approaches.

In its 35 weeks of operation in 1975, the committee held 50 public hearings in 21 cities in each of Canada's five regions and in the Northwest Territories. More than 400 people presented submissions. The committee received more than 1200 letters and briefs from individuals and more than 200 briefs from organizations. In a preponderantly "white" country, it is significant to note that the majority of the Canadians recognize the contributions of the minority ethnic communities. The committee also came out strongly in favour of a multicultural and multiracial society.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Dealing head on with the issue of racial discrimination, the report agreed that a restrictive policy would be an insult to human dignity, in general, and to the thousands of people from Asia and Africa who have taken up Canadian citizenship and are working toward a better Canada. Furthermore, there is a danger of creating second-class citizens of many foreign-born who have made their homes in Canada. The committee stressed that Canadians must anticipate that many future immigrants would be coming from non-European countries. Many will be nonwhite. Improvements in European standards of living are making Canada less attractive than it used to be. Moreover, they failed to find significant evidence that immigrants are responsible for creating congestion in the large urban centres or increasing the crime rate or increasing social costs, for example, by being on social welfare.

SELECTION CRITERIA

It is unfortunate that some of the recommendations made regarding the selection of sponsored relatives are restrictive and, in the case of independent immigrants, violate the principle of nondiscrimination. In fact, some recommendations would cause defacto discrimination.

1. **Sponsored Relatives:** While reaffirming the reunification of families as a principle of immigration, the recommendation of maintaining the present system under which close, dependent relatives are automatically admissible to Canada, is very restrictive, especially in view of the fact that the present "nominated" category is to be dropped. The definition of sponsored relatives should be enlarged to include children and parents without age restriction and dependent brothers and sisters. There should be a stipulation that the immigrant be responsible for his/her maintenance for a specified period, and in the event of his/her becoming a public charge, he/she be required to depart from Canada. Further, there should be a provision for sponsoring nondependant brothers and sisters by a Canadian citizen under the same conditions. To many a culture from where we draw significant numbers of our immigrants, this would be a more reasonable interpretation of the principle of reunification of family.

2. **Independent Immigrants:** The committee recommends the retention of the point system, with certain modifications. Under education and training, it proposes a reduction from 20 to 12 points for education, one point for each year of successful study. In Canadian terms, it translates to a maximum equivalence of completing only secondary education. Therefore, one is at a loss to understand the rationale behind the recommendation for ascertaining equivalence between certificates and degrees received in his/her mother country to those of Canada if it is just to assess whether or not a candidate has completed the equivalent of a secondary education. Apparently, the committee wants to assess educational training beyond the secondary level. To assess the Canadian equivalence of education and training of global institutions with their own languages and dialects is not only a mammoth task, but it would prove to be a bureaucratic nightmare and an exercise in futility, despite the vast expenditure of public funds. Even within Canada, there are instances where university degrees and training provided in one province are not necessarily given equivalence by another university or professional association in another province. At best then, the assessment would tend to be rough, prejudiced and biased especially against foreign educational systems using languages other than English or French. The degree of bias may be even greater where educational systems use non-European languages like Arabic, Hindi or Chinese. The interpretation by unqualified immigration officers abroad would tend to be more confusing, chaotic and biased. In actual practice, this recommendation would result in defacto discrimination against candidates from Asian and African countries. The solution, imperfect as it may be, lies in awarding points based on the number of years spent in education and training.

EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY

The committee's concern in attempting to establish Canadian equivalencies for foreign education and training was genuine inasmuch as it would like to see the newcomer enter the work force with a minimum of frustration and delay. The solution, as has been argued in this paper, could only cause defacto discrimination. We need to develop an imaginative policy that would encourage the utilization of immigrants' potential to the maximum in both their personal and our national interests. This would require a national approach based on federal-provincial cooperation. It should be noted that, while immigration is a federal responsibility, immigrants upon arrival, in effect, become provincial responsibility.

Let me attempt to delineate the immigrant's dilemma in concise terms. In his total assessment, he can get up to 30 points for his education, training and occupation skills. In fact these attributes are the primary basis for his selection as an immigrant. Yet, when he arrives, he cannot find a job in his line of work. The reason is simple. The occupational qualifications and eligibility requirements are under provincial jurisdiction. The entry is controlled for most skilled occupations and professions. The immigrant is caught in a vicious circle. He cannot find work in his line because he does not possess the provincial licence, certification or experience. He cannot get a job because he does not belong to that union, association or professional organization. Those unions or associations that have the right to control entry exercise their right to create a scarcity for better occupational and financial status. Thus, the immigrant does not even make the waiting list.

Second, the entry requirements have tended to be harsh, restrictive and discriminatory. They hardly take into account the original qualifications and skills of the immigrants. It is forgotten that this country did not have to spend millions of dollars in their education and training. They may need some refresher courses, training or experience to bring them up to Canadian equivalence. Yet, they do not receive any financial support from any level of government. Thus, the trauma of coming to this cold, impersonal and highly competitive society leaves the immigrant with no choice other than to take the first available job when and wherever he gets it. The difficulty of obtaining a job magnifies depending on whether the immigrant is white with English or French descent, white without English or French descent, or nonwhite.

Obviously, the federal and provincial governments should not continue their traditional hide-and-seek game over their jurisdictional powers, authorities and responsibilities at the expense of gross misutilization of human resources and potential. What is urgently needed is a law that would force the public institutions across Canada to accept immugrants for refresher course to bring them up to Canadian equivalence. Also, while an immigrant is attending such institutions, programs providing financial assistance similar to Canada student loans should be available.

SERVICES FOR IMMIGRANTS

The committee agreed, to some extent, with the statement: "If Canada decides to accept immigrants, it is Canada's moral obligation to see to their needs and to make sure they do not fall into isolation or become alienated." Yet, the report failed to be assertive in its recommendations providing for services to immigrants on the grounds that so few services are the direct responsibility of the federal government and, in any event, could not be part of the new Immigration Act. This is a "cop-out."

The committee has recommended that the Minister of Manpower and Immigration present a resolution to Parliament each year proposing an annual target figure. The minister would also explain how the target figure was determined, give an account of the previous year's immigration experience, and offer a three-to-five-year rolling projection of proposed immigration rates. With this evidence in hand, it should be possible for the federal government yearly to allocate funds to each province in proportion to the number of immigrants going there. These funds would be specifically allocated to provide the services to the immigrants that have been identified by the committee. The committee isolated three areas of services as warranting special concern:

1. The education of immigrant children who require special training in English or French or other catch-up programs;
2. Language training for wives and mothers; and,
3. Help in coping with the Canadian legal system.

In addition, there should be funds provided for the development of programs related to cross-cultural and interracial understanding.

It is both the moral and legal responsibility of the federal government to respond to these concerns. The abrogation of this responsibility denies equality of opportunity to immigrants and their families as enshrined in the Cnadian Bill of Rights.

FOREIGN STUDENTS

Some years ago, the universities had teaching assistantships that provided forcign students opportunities to do their graduate work. Now these assistantships can only be awarded to landed immigrants. This has adversely affected the opportunities for scholars from developing countries to enrich their educational experience, and it also violates Canada's endorsement of policies of free movement of people and ideas, enabling us to share our specialized skills.

Awarding teaching assistantships to foreign students is an inexpensive way to providing foreign aid for developing countries. It should be noted that teaching assistants are required to provide instruction and tutorial help and also to maintain their scholastic standing. Canadians would, of course, agree with the committee that study in Canada should be for its own sake, and not be a way of immigrating to Canada.

CONCLUSION

The basic thrust of this paper has been to give credit to the special Joint Committee on Immigration Policy for succinctly enunicating that Canada needs immigrants in its own national interests and that immigration should be based entirely on the principle of nondiscrimination. I have also tried to point out that equally important to careful selection procedures of immigrants as laid down in the report is the provision for equality of opportunity, as an important human resource, to immigrants and their families upon their arrival in Canada. As one submission pointed out: "Once an immigrant sets foot in this country, he/she is one of us. We, as a country, and the immigrants as individuals, have made a contract." Therefore, I concur with the committee's recommendation: "That a federal Human Rights Commission with responsibilities for conciliation, public education programs, and the enforcement of human rights legislation would help to ensure fair and just treatment of racial and ethnic minorities. Human rights laws and multicultural education are essential if intergroup harmony and understanding are to be achieved."

Guardian Comments on T.N. Takeover

The British newspaper, **The Guardian,** on February 16 carried the following news datelined Bombay under the caption "Gandhi Triumph in Tamil Nadu":

Mrs. Indira Gandhi has now powerful political support in the south Indian State of Tamil Nadu where a fortnight ago she dismissed the Provincial Government headed by Mr. Karunanidhi, leader of a regional D.M.K. party.

She had no need to demonstrate that her decision to get rid of the DMK Government enjoyed popular support even in Madras because it was widely welcomed there. Indeed, many DMK members left the paty and some, who stayed on, demanded that Mr. Karunanidhi should step down from the DMK leadership until an inquiry instituted by the Prime Minister into the charges of corruption was completed.

The high point of Mrs. Gandhi's mission to Madras was the impressive ceremony on the city's main beach tonight to formalise the reunion with her Congress party in Tamil Nadu of that section of the Indian National Congress which broke away during the 1969 split.

Also felt was the spirit of the late Kamraj, once Mrs. Gandhi's mentor, who later turned her adversary and had a lot to do with the split. Before his death last October, he was working for reunion with Mrs. Gandhi's party.

By Bharat P.

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Pakistan's Nuclear Reactor Program

By Bharat P. Mathur

Pakistan's Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto admitted in Ottawa on February 24 that his country had entered into an agreement with France for the supply of a nuclear reprocessing plant.

Mr. Bhutto, who was on a three-day 'goodwill' visit to Canada, was answering questions at a Press conference after he and his aides had already had a two-hour-and-a-half meeting with the Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, and his Ministers and senior officials. Travelling with his large entourage, including 30 media men, Mr. Bhutto arrived in Ottawa after visiting West Germany and Sweden.

Mr. Bhutto stated that the French plant would form part of a large complex of four or five reactors, including a Candu acquired from Canada, which was already in operation and providing Karachi with a significant proportion of its electricity requirements.

(Fred Ikle, Director of the U. S. Arms Control and Armament Agency, had earlier told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington that the French plant would "enable Pakistan to produce weapons-grade material presumably to counter the development of atomic weapons by India", and that Pakistan had no justification to have such a facility).

UPGRADING SAFEGUARDS

Substantial progress, Mr. Bhutto added, had already been made towards upgrading the safeguards presently covering the Canadian nuclear supplies.

Persistently questioned by Canadian journalists about Pakistan's intentions behind acquiring nuclear capability, Mr. Bhutto categorically asserted that his country would never go in for an atom bomb but use the technology only for peaceful purposes, for which he wanted a sound economic base. He said Canada had been misled by India, when she used this country's technology for exploding a nuclear device, and Pakistan should not be placed in the same category.

Earlier, in a separate interview to the Ottawa correspondent of the **Toronto Star**, Mr. Bhutto had accused India of "completing a range of sophisticated nuclear plants in Madras and elsewhere that would enable her first to make atomic warheads and later hydrogen bombs". India, he alleged, was also working on a delivery system that would carry the warheads to distances which, while relatively short, were along enough to hit targets in some neighbouring countries. He, however, added that Pakistan should not be equated with India.

SUPPLIES CONTINUED

Unlike India, Pakistan continued to receive nuclear supplies even after the announcement by the Canadian Government of its revised policy of stricter safeguards in December 1974. This was confirmed by a spokesman of the Federal Government in answer to a question while briefing the Press after the Trudeau-Bhutto meeting. Tightened safeguards to be superimposed on Pakistan have been the subject of negotiations during this year-long period.

Before his departure from Ottawa, Mr. Bhutto is reported to have given an assurance to the Canadian Government that Pakistan would not use the nuclear reprocessing plant it was acquiring from France for making explosives. He had earlier objected to Canadian safeguards being made applicable to the French facility, which could be used to make nuclear devices. His stand was that the plant was already covered by French safeguards accepted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which had also approved the acquisition.

Canada then took the tough line of demanding the power of veto on the utilisation of waste products from the Candu reactor it had supplied and said it would go back on its commitment for continued nuclear supplies to Pakistan if it did not abide by appropriate safeguards. The final position was reflected in the joint communique, which merely said, "the two Prime ministers looked forward to continued support for the Kanupp reactor at Karachi within the framework of the revised and updated safeguard arrangements being discussed."

MAJOR AID

Over the past 25 years, Pakistan has received more than $500 million (Half Billion) worth of economic aid from this country, compared to only about $1.220-billion (One Billion and 220 Million) given to India.

Bilateral talks between the Pakistani and Canadian delegations included promotion of trade relations. Two agreements were also signed between the two countries, one on the avoidance of double taxation and the other on investment insurance. The international situation, both political and economic, came in for review at a separate one-hour meeting between the two Prime Ministers. Mr. Bhutto was appreciative of Mr. Trudeau's deep perception of the problems affecting the Third World countries, and said he had a very fruitful and profitable exchange of views with him.

INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Asked by me at the Press conference for his assessment on the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan since the signing of the Simla agreement, Mr. Bhutto said he was all for the two countries living in amity with each other and maintaining good neighbourly relationship. He had, he added, made consistent efforts in that direction, but there should be some element of reciprocity. While some progress had certainly been made and a few agreements signed, he deplored that the most important matters still remained to be resolved, like overflights, exchange of ambassadors and Kashmir. He said his country stood committed to the full implementation of the Simla agreement.

On the question of truncation of his country following the separation of Bangladesh, Mr. Bhutto said after the 1971 conflict with India, Pakistan, with what remained of it, appeared threatened with dismemberment. He found himself up against a stupendous task retrieving his country from the sorry situation when he assumed the reins of government. In this context, he referred to an international conspiracy and claimed that all the measures he subsequently took had saved Pakistan from complete disintegration.

POLITICAL REPRESSION

On leaving the National Press Building, where he met the Press, Mr. Bhutto was greeted by a group of demonstrators from the Pakistani Students' Association of Ottawa protesting against political repression and suppression of democratic rights in Pakistan under his regime. Braving sub-zero temperatures, they displayed placards and shouted slogans like 'Jungle Law in Pakistan', 'Fascist Bhutto Ruling With Help of Bullets', 'Stop Murderous Politics' and 'Release Elected Leaders'. They all wore masks to avoid being recognized by the Pakistani security police, who might carry out reprisals against their friends and relations in Pakistan. They had earlier paraded outside the Parliament uilding when Mr. Bhutto was in the Speaker's Gallery in the House of Commons at question-time.

After a couple of engagements in Toronto on February 25, Mr. Bhutto flew to New York, where he was to meet the U. S. Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

Emergency Being Liberalised?

New Delhi, Feb. 28 (UNI): Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said here that the state of internal emergency, declared on June 26, was being gradually liberalised in view of the improved situation in India.

Addressing a group of French book sellers and publishers, who called at her residence, Mrs. Gandhi said her main concern was to maintain unity and stability and discipline.

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- Acquiring books in non-official languages in THE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

To present your views or to receive information write to:
Multiculturalism, P.O. Box 366, Station "A", OTTAWA, Ont. K1N 8Z8

Hon. John Munro
Minister Responsible for Multiculturalism

L'hon. John Munro
Ministre chargé du multiculturalisme

Films

JUKTI TAKKO A
Directed by Ritwi

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Films

JUKTI TAKKO AAR GOPPO
Directed by Ritwik Ghatak

Ghatak's film (Bengali) is a collage of life caught in an enigma against a socio-political backdrop: youths driven to extremism fired by aspiration and fresh hope; frustration and bewilderment; innocent victims; and the question: what is this way of life?

Rhythmic movements, sound and silence, short crisp dialogues and the breath of poetry, imparts to this film an epic propensity. Ghatak raises many issues (but offers no solution) which cluster to flow like in life itself — giving an impression of disorganized complexity.

"I am a humbug" says Nilkanth and yet "I am all". According to Ghatak this is a central dilemma—the conflict of hope and hopelessness, love and aversion to life. Though Nilkanth is a drunkard for whom society and its values have apparently disintegrated, he is a friend of the distressed and the homeless. His wife deserts him in order to bring up their child, but takes away with her his books and through these, the best part of his memory. Homeless he wanders about with an unemployed youth, an old school-teacher, and a young girl who has escaped from the havoc of Bangladesh to a village.

In the village scene, Ghatak expresses a basic concern for the dying world of folk lore and art, simple emotions and elemental feelings (represented by the unquestioned acceptance of myths as a fact of life, in the mask-dance scene) being invaded by a world of pedagogic learning and logic.

Ghatak uses flashbacks briefly but pointedly to intensify the present by comparison or contrast. Symbols and images float upward as if from the subconscious.

Jukti Takko aar Goppo is autobiographical to a large extent, with Ghatak playing the lead role. (He died last week, on 7 February '76). Ghatak may be accused of over-dramatization and patchy composition. But this is his document — seen and felt — of the failure of the older generation to hand down anything worthwhile; of dreams and visions breaking and the note of tragedy predominating. In its total effect, the film transcends its logical narrative structure and becomes essentially an essay in questioning.

Democratic World

SALAAKHEN
Directed by A. Salam

Salaakhen epitomizes the better elements in a formula film — social drama, plenty of action and the usual crime and comic appendage.

F.C. Mehra, the producer, is wellknown for making movies by borrowing extensively from foreign flicks. **Salaakhen** is lifted from **Break-out.**

Shashi Kapoor attempts to act like Charles Bronson in **Break-out** only to fall far below the mark. He seems cut out for soft romantic roles, but try as hard as he may, he cannot look the tough guy who breaks jails, hoodwinks jail guards, kidnaps prisoners and subdues half a dozen other tough guys.

As in other films produced by Mehra, Salam mounts this one on a lavish scale. His direction has professional competence.

Darshak in Democratic World

The Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi with Indian and New Zealand Women's Cricket team after they completed a series of test matches in India last month.

Project Integration in Montreal

The Indian Community of Montreal in Co-operation with the Project Mixed Media Mosaic and Project Integration of the YMCA; celebrated India's Republic Day by having a Variety Show at Victoria Hall, Sherbrooke W, Montreal on 31st. January 76.

All Indians spontaneously gathered together as United Community. As estimated 500 Indians with their Canadian friends attended the program. The success of the show was not only because of the large attendance of the Indians but also due to the various items in the program presented by the various Indian groups of Montreal.

The opening number was a beautiful Temple dance by Naznine and Sujata of the Sitara Cultural group, followed by young Uganda Indians who rendered a Garba dance. These young ladies from Uganda are also the members of the Sitara group. There was a very beautiful Fashion Show by the Zorastrians Association of Quebec. All different and gorgeous costumes of India were displayed in the most excellent manner. The Goan folk dance by the Goan group of Montreal, was followed by a Yoga demonstration. The musical items were given by the Nirankari Mission. India Canada Association was represented by Mrs. Krishnamurty who performed an Indian Classical dance. In between items were solo dances by Sujata and Naznine of the Sitara group.

The emcee who hosted the three hour show was the most popular news broadcaster of channel 6 of Montreal Stan Gibbons.

The success of the Program was only because all the Indian Associations put aside their religious and samaj differences and came forward united, thus providing a spirit of togetherness in keeping with the traditional values.

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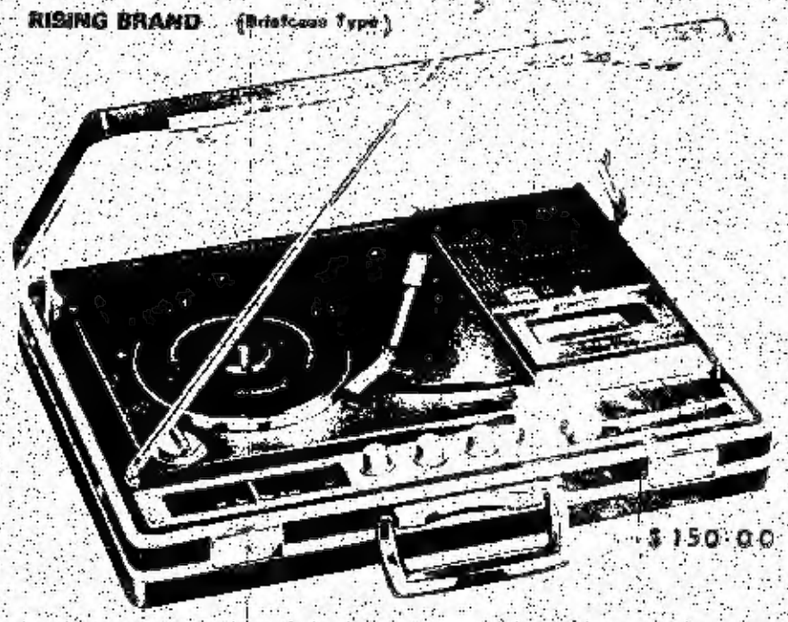

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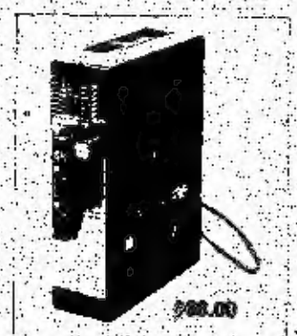

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Education: A Religious Experience

By Manjula Parakot

Religion in India is a way of life. It is also a social habit that dictates over traditions. Education and study are also understood in religious terms. Traditionally, the teacher is the expression of the deity of learning — an individual to be implicitly obeyed and faithfully respected. Books are the treasury of knowledge, the fathomless source of human enlightenment, the ageless media that has been, and even today continues to be worshipped despite rationalization and other revolutionary changes introduced by modernization. And presiding over all this earthly paraphernalia is Goddess Saraswati symbol of all learning and knowledge, idolized in Hindu households, irrespective of location or social status.

Traditionally, Goddess Saraswati is worshipped in Bengal at the end of the academic year in February. Also, the season is very favourable and inspiring. Even the most truant student feels obligated to honour and worship the goddess. Hopeless cases in the student category make this last bid at evoking the goddess's sympathies and seek her help in hurdling over the formidable examination turnstiles. Children are initiated to the alphabet at a ceremony called "Hathe Khori", and the rituals are usually performed by a priest or highly educated individual.

In other parts of India, Saraswati "puja" (worship) is performed in October, the month of harvests, pleasanter temperatures, season of festivals galore and general merrymaking and thanksgiving. "Vijaya Dashami" is the day chosen for "puja", it being the final day of worship of the omnipotent Mother Goddess Durga, and the day of "Vidya Arambh", the most auspicious day to begin on the endless path of knowledge and learning. At this time, besides books, musical instruments, craftsmen's tools, etc. are also worshipped. Why there is this discrepancy in time, is hard for me to explain or understand. However, most Indians learn from childhood to accept traditions as they are handed down.

MAKING OF A MURTI

Idolatry being an essential facet of Hindu religion, "shilpis" (sculptors) in India find eloquent self expression in "murtis" (statues) made for various religious festivals and temples. It is an art involving talent, dedication and religious fervour. Usually it is a family tradition kept alive from generation to generation. However there are amateurs also who pursue this art as a hobby. Here in Toronto, the Bengali community continue to observe the home traditions scrupulously.

Mrinal Ray, an amateur "shilpi" made this year's "murti". He formed the body with wheat straw plastered over with model clay. When dry (7 to 10 days) the cracks were covered with polyfiller, then polished with sandpaper and spray painted with gloss finish and the features painted on. The whole project took 70 to 80 hours.

TRADITIONS OBSERVED

The "murti's" face is kept covered from completion until an official offering is made to the goddess on the auspicious day. Traditionally, it is believed that until this offering is made, the spirit is missing from the statue.

Also, when the eyes are painted on, the "shilpi" wears freshly laundered clothes after a purifying bath. Thus he is expected to be spiritually, mentally and physically clean when completing his work.

Education and learning which in the occidental way of life is a practical experience, continues to be a religious experience in India. Among the multitude of idols, one is apportioned to this very important aspect of an individual's life. Why our mythologists chose a goddess rather than a god is not known. One fact however is appreciable that learning still assumes a religious tone in India and even today, educational institutions and propagators of learning command a certain degree of obedience and respect.

BODIES BROUGHT OVERGROUND FROM CHASNALA MINE

Chasnala Feb.21(UNI): The number of bodies brought overground from the Chasnala colliery rose to 103 with the extrication of nineteen more bodies from the second horizon.

Free Hindi Classes

Canada Hindu Organization is registered charitable organization promoting the Hindu Dharma and Culture. It holds cutlural, social and religious activities every Sunday 4 to 7 p.m. at Eastdale Collegiate Institute, 701 Gerrard Street East.

"Holi" will be celebrated on Sunday Mach 28, '76 at 2 p.m. at Eastdale Collegiate. The program will include vocal, and instrumental music from artists from India, Trinidad, Sri Lanka and Fiji, dances from various states of India, and a costume parade by girls from different states. A complete (East) Indian style vegetarian meal will be served.

The CHO has also started free Hindi and Sanskrit classes every Sunday 4 to 7 p.m. at Cultura Centre, 701 Gerrard East.

For more information call Roop Sharma 465-2214, or Ramodit Prashad 755-9593.

Children's Workshop

A program of games, folk dances films, stories and craft will b organised as a workshop fo children at 9 Boon Ave on Marc 24, 25, 1976 from 9a.m. to 4 p.m Bring your lunch and drinks Parent volunteers welcome. Fo information call 651-1400.

People are sometimes the innocent victims of violent crime.

This is what Ontario is doing to help compensate them.

Here in Ontario, we have a law called "The Compensation for Victims of Crime Act." It is administered by the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. Happily, not too many people need to use it.

But when someone is injured or killed by a crime of violence which is an offence against the Criminal Code of Canada, your Ontario Government may award compensation to the victim, a person responsible for supporting the victim, or the dependants of the victim.

Among the crimes for which compensation may be awarded are murder, wounding, assault and rape. And victims do not need to be the persons against whom the crime was originally directed. People killed or injured while preventing or attempting to prevent a crime against another person, arresting or attempting to arrest someone committing such a crime, or assisting a law enforcement officer may also receive compensation.

Compensation may be awarded for:

- expenses incurred as a result of death or injury,
- monetary loss incurred because of the victim's inability to work,
- monetary loss incurred by dependants as a result of the victim's death.

Compensation may also be awarded for other results of violent crime.

Applications for compensation must be made within one year of the injury or death, but the applicant should apply as soon as possible—not wait for a court to convict the alleged criminal.

For enquiries, an application form, or a brochure explaining the Act in detail, contact:

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board
505 University Avenue (3rd floor)
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Kitchen Korner

By Pranati Sengupta

Punch bowls, symbols of hospitality, add decoration to every party. If you're ever in a quandary about what kind of drink to serve a crowd especially before a buffet dinner or for Holiday Open House, there is nothing better than a bowl of steaming punch during the winter months.

HOT BURGUNDY PUNCH

1 bottle (40 oz.) cranberry juice cocktail
3/4 cup firmly packed brown sugar
2 small cinnamon sticks
8 of each whole cloves and whole allspice
1 bottle (4/5 quart) Burgundy

Mix cranberry juice and sugar in a large pan. Tie spices in a square of cheesecloth and add to pan; heat to boiling; uncovered; reduce heat; simmer 5 minutes. Discard spice bag. Add Burgundy; heat until piping hot (do not boil). Ladle into heated punch bowl.

WASSAIL

4 quarts apple cider or juice
3 small cinnamon sticks
1/2 tsp. nutmeg
3/4 cup honey or 1 cup firmly-packed brown sugar
8 of each whole cloves and whole allspice
1/2 cup lemon juice and 1 tbsp. grated lemon peel
6 to 7 cups unsweetened pineapple juice
Orange Stars or 2 lemons, thinly sliced
Large pieces of cinnamon stick

In large pan, heat cider and spices to boiling; reduce heat. Cover; simmer 5 minutes. Uncover; stir in remaining ingredients except Orange Stars or lemon slices and large pieces of cinnamon stick and simmer 5 minutes longer. Discard spices and serve in heated punch bowl; float Orange Stars or lemon slices in bowl. Use cinnamon sticks as individual stirrers.

Orange Stars: Cut an orange into 1/4 inch slices. Insert 5 whole cloves at equal intervals in edge of each slice. Cut out a wedge of peel and pulp between each 2 cloves.

Note: Rinse punch bowl and cups with warm water and then fill with hot water. Just before serving drain water. Very carefully pour hot punch into that heated punch bowl. To keep punch hot, serve in heated cups.

Teach Yourself Punjabi

TEACH YOUR CHILD PANJABI, a book containing 18 lessons (68 pages), has been written keeping in view the child who is born of Panjabi parents settled in Canada. Cultural transmission is considered to be a valued goal by most of the parents who have come to live in Canada. It is a known fact that language learning results in generating identification--"a being like attitude" toward the culture. It is hoped that after the completion of this book that feeling will be generated in our children.

The book which is a combined effort of Ismailys and Sodhis of Halifax-Dartmouth uses Chomsky's psycholinguistic approaches to the learning of a language. Two hundred thirty eight words from Panjabi were carefully selected and used in various linguistic structures. It is believed that language learning takes place when the child learns words, uses them in small sentences, develops simpler language structures using the accepted cultural grammatical forms.

The book starts with an introduction entitled "Psycho-educational Processes in Learning a Second Language" written by Dr. S. S. Sodhi. There are hints to Parents and Teachers. Roman script is used throughout the book. It is possible for children to cover the whole book in a month or so. It is hoped that using this model all the fourteen regional languages of India will be covered. Anybody interested in the project should contact Dr. Sodhi.

The price is three dollars. It barely covers the cost of typing and printing. Anybody interested in the book may write to Dr. S.S. Sodhi, Associate Professor, Department of Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, 1B3H 3J5, enclosing $3.00.

Bar on Judiciary Urged

Cochin, Kerala, Feb 26 (UNI): The Communist Party of India (CPI)has expressed the view that Parliament should have unfettered right to amend the Constitution and the judiciary, including the Supreme Court, should have no power or jurisdiction to interpret the Constitution or decide any question of the constitutional validity of law.

A resolution containing the party's views on amendments necessary to the Constitution was adopted by the CPI National Council at its sitting last week at Trivandrum.

The resolution released to the press here said there should be a "constitutional committee" elected by Parliament which should be vested with powers to interpret the Constitution and examine, if necessary, whether any law passed by Parliament or legislatures is ultra vires of any provision of the Constitution.

The committee should comprise a definite number of members of the two Houses of Parliament, others being elected by Parliament from among the jurists and outside.

Releasing the resolution, CPI Central Secretariat member Bhupesh Gupta, MP, rejected suggestions for convening a new constituent assembly to re-write the existing Constitution.

He said the present Parliament, duly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise, was more than competent to amend the Constitution.

Bhutto's Toronto Visit

By Manjula Parakot

A lucid political figure in Pakistan, who survived many political storms and intrigues, social upheavals, two dictatorships and a period of utter chaos and mobocracy, clinging precariously to a variety of portfolios and treading cautiously the dangerous and unpredictable path of power during the recent crisis with statesmanship, such an individual cannot escape public notice. What is it about Prime Minister Bhutto that has contributed to his success today to his small, divided, unpredictable nation? Is it personal charisma, crafty political manoeuvres or the element of luck?

On his recent visit to Toronto, the Pakistani leader displayed a bit of everything above during his fiery two-hour speech at a Royal York hotel reception. About 2,000 Pakistanis assembled in their glittering best on February 25, 1976 at 6 p.m. (Incidentally Toronto Mayor David Crombie has declared it 'Pakistan Day'), to cheer their leader from across the ocean and to offer him their total support.

Amidst occasional reassuring outbursts of "Prime Minister Bhutto Zindabad" the leader continued his oration in Urdu, tracing history from the formation of Pakistan down to present times, offering critical views on the policies adopted by his less fortunate predecessors, outlining the slow but sure socio-economic progress in Pakistan and justifying his own moves on the chessboard of Pakistani politics, all in an effort to prevent sabotage of democracy by insurgent groups and preserve the solidarity of the nation.

He tackled various controversial issues, prominent among which were the Sindhudesh and Baluchistan unrests, references to economic mismanagement, nationalized industries, fair elections, etc. He wound up his sermon with promises of a constitution based on Islamic principles, peace, justice, universal brotherhood and unity.

Finance Minister Donald McDonald, after a brief introductory speech on fruitful relations established between the Canadian heads of state, settled down to the two hour Urdu session with patience.

The evening did not lack variety or excitement. After a very solemn recitation from the Holy Quran, and while the Prime Minister's speech was in progress, Arif Butt, Editor-Publisher of "Nawa-a-hak" a Toronto publication, started rudely interrupting and heckling Mr. Bhutto. Following a couple of interruptions, the Prime Minister lost his patience and personally ordered the ejection of Mr. Butt. RCMP officials promptly carried the unwilling editor out in his chair amidst wild public cheers. Having concluded his address, the Prime Minister and his entourage made an abrupt exit without waiting for the Vote of Thanks or the two National Anthems that had been arranged for by the Reception Committee.

With Prime Minister Trudeau still rather concerned over Pakistan's nuclear plans, it remains to be seen whether Prime Minister Bhutto's visit has achieved its intended objectives.

They Were Elected

Bal Kapoor, a lawyer who came to Canada from Uganda, has been elected chairman of the Canada-India Friendship Association of Western Manitoba.

Lewis D. Whitehead, Dr. Avtar Kukreja, Dr. Desikan Kadambi, Dr. Ram Dayloor, Pratab Varshney, Nina Athaide and M. Haroon Siddiqui, are the other members of the executive.

The Indian community in western Manitoba is small, perhaps about 30 families but they have succeeded in involving many Canadians into their association's activities.

Guru's Birthday Celebrated

The Sikhs of the Maritime Provinces, under the auspices of the Maritime Sikh Society celebrated the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh on 17th & 18th (Masonic all, Halifax) January 1976.

The Rasi Jatha of H. S. Gujjarikhani & S. S. Anand assisted by Jang Bahadur (an authority on Tabla-playing east of Montreal) provided hours of continuous soul-enriching holy music from the Sikh scriptures.

Mohan Singh

Cultural Program at U. of T.

India Canada Students Association of University of Toronto will be presenting an evening of Indian classical dance and music with Sudha Chandrasekhar and Sri Vidya and Live Orchestra by Vidyanjali at Medical Science auditorium, Kings College Circle, Toronto on Sunday, March 14, 1976 at 7 p.m. For more information call: Mr. Doraiswamy 492-9032, Sandeep Lal 492-1019.

Cultural Day at George Brown

'Cultural Day' will be observed by George Brown College on Wednesday, March 17, 1976. Participating are George Brown students from various ethnic background. Indian students group will be putting up a booth of Indian arts and crafts and is presenting a cultural show consisting of skit, dances, etc.

The program will be held at St. James campus from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on March 17th.

For more information call: Patrick Fernandez 654-6934 or Kittu Bhodhi 493-2071.

Discrimination Alleged

A hearing was held on February 23 under The Ontario Human Rights Code, into a complaint of discrimination, on the basis of race and nationality lodged by Dr. Akram Rajput, a former faculty member of Algoma College, against that College.

Professor Walter S. Tarnopolsky, Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, acted as a Board of Inquiry to hear the complaint.

Dr. Rajput held a one-year appointment on the staff of the sociology department, applied for a vacancy for the following year and was not chosen. He is a native of Pakistan. He alleges discrimination in contravention of The Human Rights Code. The matter could not be resolved by the Ontario Human Rights Commission in the normal conciliation process.

The Minister of Labour, the Hon. Bette Stephenson, M. S., appointed the Board of Inquiry under section 14a (1) of The Human Rights Code.

The Arthritis Society

We would appreciate your support in our residential campaign, March 15 to 19. If your members and their friends would be willing to canvass, please contact this office at 657 Bronson Avenue, Ottawa - Telephone 232-2300.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA

BIRTH DAY

CELEBRATION

Sri Rama Krishna world teacher by Swami Bhashyananda, President of the Vedanta Society of Toronto will be held at 8 p.m. Saturday March 13, at Sydney Smith Building, University of Toronto, 100 St. George St. Room 2135. Vendanta Society's program for March 21 is a discussion on mysticism in literature. For details call 493-8120.

CLASSIFIEDS

Matrimonials

Wanted suitable matches for Canadian-born and educated Saini girl, 27, and Saini boy 25. Punjabi Sikh origin. Box 902, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted a suitable match for a Punjabi girl, 28, educated in India & England. Presently working as a teacher in Canada. Professionals need apply. Box 961, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match preferably vegetarian for (Brahmin) working girl, 26, B.A. with 6 years training in fine art. Family well-established in Alberta. Caste no bar. Please write with recent photo to Box 1008, Canadian India Times.

A suitable match for Punjabi attractive girl, 27 years old, 5'4", M.Sc. in Chemistry and B.Ed. Early marriage in Canada. Please phone (902) 434-1445 or write to 22 A Lucien Drive, Dartmouth, N.S.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from attractive girls for tall, handsome, Punjabi immigrant, well-settled in U.S.A. Age 32, no bar. Box 1013, The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for handsome, brilliant Sethi boy, 26, B. Sc. engineering in electronics and telecommunications. Presently in final year of L. L. B. in India. Top University student throughout. Family well settled in India. Girl's merits main consideration. Boy willing to settle in Canada or USA. Apply The Canadian India Times, Box 1014.

Correspondences invited from girls/parents for Gujarati Brahmin boy, 24, 5'7", Business Graduate from Canadian University. Send details and photograph to Box 1015, The Canadian India Times.

Educated, Immigrant/citizen (Canadian) match for a handsome, well settled, Canadian immigrant, Sikh boy, 28 years, 5'8". Engineering graduate from Punjab. Reply The Canadian India Times, Box 1016.

Match for an attractive Sindhi girl, 28, 5'4", M. A. from India and studying in Canada. Caste no bar. Reply Box 1017, The Canadian India Times.

Match for a good looking graduate 5' 2½" 22 years Jat Sikh girl currently visiting Canada. Brothers well settled in Canada & India. Engineers & Doctors preferred. Reply to Canadian India Times, Box. 1018, The Canadian India Times.

Bride for a handsome Jat Sikh graduate, 27 immigrating to Canada. Caste no bar. Family well settled in Canada and India. Reply to Canadian India Times, Box 1018.

Educated match preferably engineering graduate for an Arora girl, M. A. (Eco), B. Ed, teacher in New Delhi, 31 years, fair complexion, sharp features. Contact 509-535-6848, or write, Box 645, Lewis Porte, Nfld.

HAVE YOU FILED YOUR TAX RETURN?

Indian Immigrant Aid Services is planning to organize 2 sessions in which volunteers from the community would assist those who would like to prepare their 1975 personal income tax returns.

The sessions will be held one in Parkdale and another in Rexdale area. Tentative dates are Mach 17 and April 7, 1976.

If you are planning to attend one of these sessions, please call IIAS for more information: 651-1400.

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Mehta to Leave Los Angeles

by Martin Bernheimer

Los Angeles - Zubin Mehta will leave his post as music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra in the fall of 1978 to become music director of the New York Philharmonic.

The Bombay-born conductor, who has led the Los Angeles ensemble since 1962, announced his impending resignation to members of the orchestra Wednesday during a rehersal.

At the end of his tenure here, Mehta will have served longer than any other conductor in the history of the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

"For some time now," Mehta said in a prepared statement, "I have been torn with the feeling that perhaps it was time that both Los Angeles and Mehta needed a Change.

"At first I thought that devoting more time to opera would satisfy my urge to meet new challenges. It was, however, only with a firm offer from the president of the New York Philharmonic that everything came into focus.

"My association with the musicians of the Los Angeles Philgarmonic has been of a very intense nature, and our growth together over the past 15 years has included both the joys and triumphs as well as those trials and tribulations that go into making the orchestra into what it is today.

"It is therefore with an extremely heavy heart that I shall relinguish my responsibilities at the end of the 1977-78 season. However, I rejoice in the thought that we still have some 2½ years of music-making ahead of us..."

Mehta's initial agreement with New York covers a three-year period, during which he is to spend 18 to 22 months in residence. He is contracted to conduct a minimum of 16 weeks of the regular subscription season at Lincoln Center, plus related activities such as the informal rug concerts, park concerts and tours.

During recent Los Angeles seasons, Mehta seldom conducted more than 11 weeks of subscription concerts here, augmented by three weeks of tour engagements and occasional appearances at Hollywood Bowl.

Asked about his mixed feelings on leaving Los Angeles, Mehta responded emotionally. "I'm breaking up," he said.

He professed "extraordinary fondness for Los Angeles," promised to return as a guest conductor "at least one month a year if they want me," and affirmed his intention to maintain his permanent residence here. Nevertheless, he said he could not turn down the offer from New York.

(Times Post News.

Commendable Work of Hindu Society

The Hindu Society of Alberta has done excellent work during the year 1974-75, reports the President K. N. Jha.

The primary ideal of the Society preserving, rejuvenating and practising Hindu culture and serving the East Indian Community in the spiritual, religious, social and cultural areas.

An important practical aspect of the Hindu way of life is the religious observance, the worship and prayers. To this end, the Society celebrated Ramnavami, Janmashthami and Deepawali at which time was arranged Pooja (worship), Bhajan (devotional songs) and Prasad (sacrament).

The gatherings were transformed into cultural and social functions. The Hindi skit on Ram Navami, the cultural program organized by Mr. Kapileshwami on Janmashthami and the celebration of HOLI are the examples of such multi-faceted gatherings. On purely cultural side, the Society joined the Council of India Societies of Alberta to arrange for a most dazzling display of folk and classical Dances of Rajasthan in July 1975. In close collaboration with the India Students' Association, the Andhra Cultural Association and Jhankaar. They organized a unique concert of Karnatic vocal music by Prof. J. Higgins.

The most challenging and satisfying event was the Multicultural Festival of November 1-4, 1975. Featuring a multicultural show, a multi ethnic exhibition, international food bazaar, films, slides and a special dance concert. The Festival was an unqualified success. No other organization in Edmonton, or perhaps Alberta, has brought together such varied cultures as the East-Indian, native Indian, Carribean, Chinese, Polish, German, Jewish, Scottish, Irish and others on one stage for all Edmontonians to benefit from the richness and diversity of heritages. This was the second time in two years that the Hindu Society organized such an ambitious spectrum of activities as the Multicultural Festival.

The Hindu Society also took part in the Alberta Heritage Day celebrations. On that day the children representing the Society were all graduates of Mrs. Malaviya's classes in the folk and classical dances of India, and these classes were organized in 1974 Summer by the Hindu Society for the benefit of Edmontonians.

The Society contributed positively in the activities of the Council of India Societies of Alberta. The valuable contributions of individuals in the community such as Krishan Joshee, Robertson Koilpillai, Mansoor Ladha, Mrs. Mangesh Murdeshwar and Gurbachan Paul for their leadership in various fields are worth mentioning.

Dr. A. Sharma and Mrs. Pandit organized a successful Hindi school.

There were some major breakthroughs made this year. The Hindu Society's India Library which was so long in the making is now a reality. Years of dedication, zeal and what sometimes appeared wholly impossible will soon come to fruition when the Cultural Centre is ready, thanks to the extraordinary efforts of the board and Consultants and benevolent donors.

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